relevant Acts establishing them. The degrees awarded by a university established under a Central or a State law are recognized.

(d) As per the available information, the following private universities have been established in various States through Acts of the respective State Legislatures:

(i) J.P. University of Information Technology, Solan (Himachal Pradesh).

(ii) Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham (Uttar Pradesh).

(iii) Dev SanskritVishwavidyalaya, Hardwar (Uttranchal).

(iv) Amity Information Technology University, NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh).

Besides, the Legislative Assembly of Chhattisgarh has enacted the Chhattisgarh Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana Aur Viniyaman) Adhihiyam, 2001 to provide for establishment and regulation of self-financed private universities in the State.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Orissa

1799. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas set up in different districts of Orissa by the Centre and further proposed to be sanctioned in other districts of the State;

(b) pre-conditions attached for setting up such residential schools; and

(c) whether State Government also contributes towards running of these residential schools, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI RAMJIBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) Out of the 30 Districts in the state of Orissa JNVs are set up in 23 Districts. Proposals in respect of 4 districts are under process.

No proposals have been made by the State Government for the remaining 3 Districts.

(b) Opening of a Navodaya Vidyalaya is based on receipt of suitable proposal from the concerned State/UT Government offering 30 acres of suitable land free of cost along with rent free sufficient temporary accommodation and other infrastructure which could accommodate 240 students and staff for three to four years or till Samiti constructs its own building at the permanent site. However, where there is extreme scarcity of land, the requirement of land is relaxable to a minimum of 10 acres, if found suitable in all respects.

(c) The contribution of State Government towards running the school is allotment of land free of cost and arrangement for providing rent free temporary accommodation till the Samiti constructs its own building. Besides, assistance is obtained for day to day administrative help in terms of electricity connections, road transport, conduct of examinations, medical facilities etc.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Karnataka

1800. SHRI SURENDRA LATH:
SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Karnataka;

(b) the number of new Kendriya Vidyalayas so far opened in the country during 2002-03;

(c) out of which, how many of them are in Karnataka;

(d) whether there is any demand from Karnataka for opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(e) if so, the action if any, taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. VALLABHBHAI RAMJIBHAI KATHIRIA): (a) At present, there are 32 Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in Karnataka.